

(C) Keystone View

The Beauty Spot of Adriatic Lost to Austria

GREAT slices of the dual monarchy, Austria-Hungary, were torn away from the old borders by the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain which insured the dismemberment of the once proud Empire and gave not alone to its conquerors but to one-time vassal peoples lands which the new international doctrines of freedom made theirs without dispute.

Among Italy's share of the spoils coming from victory over her enemy are some of Europe's most beautiful scenic territory, the Tyrolian Alps. Austria, like Switzerland, had built a flourishing tourist trade there, but this income will now enrich Italy.

This photograph shows a view of Trieste, the important port of the Adriatic, which Italy was unable to take during the war but received in the distribution of plums after the armistice. It is an evening impression of the spot, and affords an idea of the beauty.

As to Capital and Labor

SAMUEL CROWTHER, writing in the World's Work for January, relates some "A B C's for Capital and Labor." Mr. Crowther declares that there is a great clattering about rights and only a few whisperings about work, that everywhere is the belief that the war somehow has changed the world in an elemental way and that while people point out various manners in which they should all like to have the world bettered, none of them is able to give a clue as to how Mother Nature may be made more generous. He remarks that fish are just as hard to take from the sea, that grain does not grow more rapidly, that the world is poorer than it was, is producing less and has had its sense of values severely jarred. The article continues:

"Nothing has happened to decrease the importance of work, and the Labor problem gets down eventually to simple economics and to the controlling proposition that prosperity increases only according to the margin of production over consumption. Out of that margin all capital is created. When the amount of capital in a community is small and the amount of labor is large then the condition of Labor must be bad because there is not enough productivity to support it. That is, Labor bids against itself for the right to work for Capital. Such is the condition of China; there it is cheaper to hire a dozen men than to put in a machine costing \$100. When, however, the supply of capital is larger than the supply of labor it is Capital that has to compete for labor. Then Labor has the advantage.

"Japan affords the best modern view of a country that is passing from the one stage to the other. When Japan started on its industrial career there was a vast amount of labor and very little capital. Consequently a man could not command more than a bare existence. There were no strikes, there could be none—if a man lost his job he was lucky not to starve to death. As industry has increased the Japanese supply of capital, the workmen have begun to assume an air in the nature of independence and lately we have seen great strikes in Japan. Had not the amount of capital, that is the amount of productive means in Japan vastly increased during these last ten years so that more and more labor had to be bought in order to keep this capital employed, these strikes in Japan would have been impossible.

"Whichever way you turn in this whole industrial situation you run up against the fact that unless you produce more you can not have more."

Pleads for Wounded of Her Native Land



(C) Harris & Ewing

COUNTESS WANDA RAWITA OSTROWSKI

THE Countess as director of the Polish Red Cross in Siberia, is now in Washington seeking aid in the repatriation of some 3,000 wounded Polish soldiers now starving and freezing in unheated barracks or railroad cars in Siberia. The conditions the Countess describes

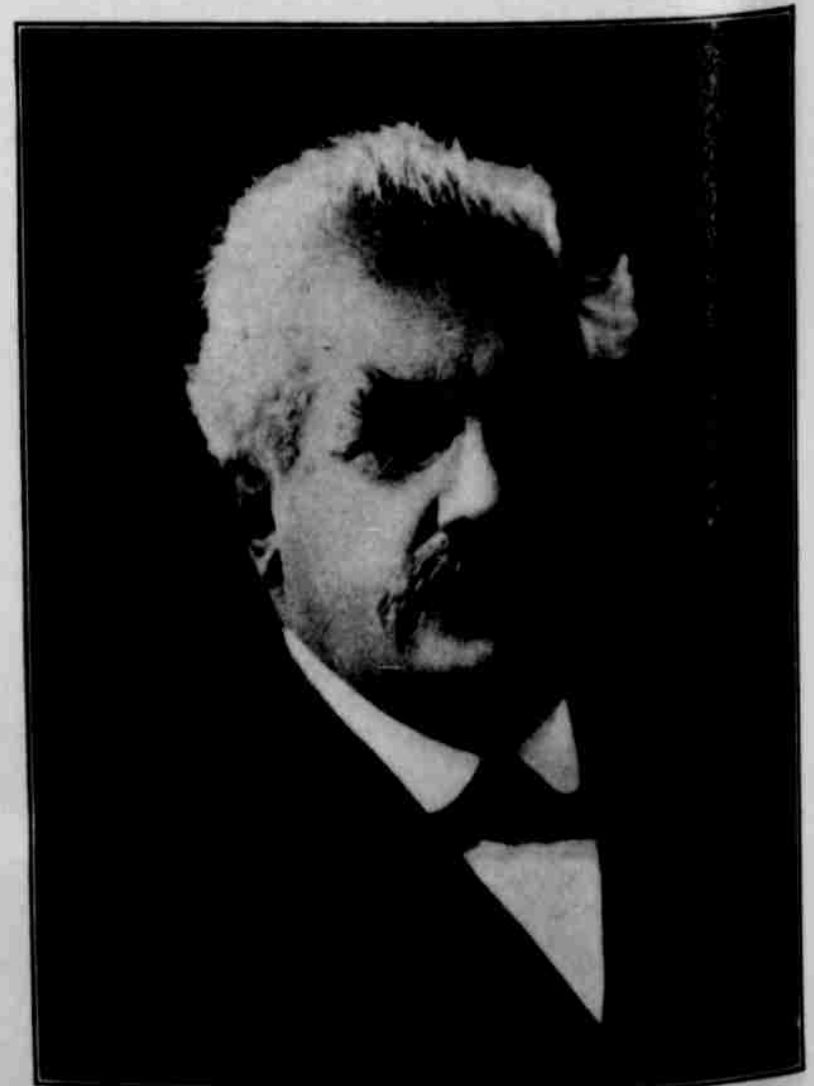
are frightful and have not been bettered at all even with the Allied intervention that has continued in Siberia, which now is the scene of sanguinary engagements between the Bolsheviks and the retreating forces of the Kolchak movement which from all accounts has gone a-glimmering as the many other anti-Bolshevik undertakings have during the past year. Countess Ostrowski is considered a perfect type of Slav feminine beauty.

A Shift in French Politics

"THEY are forcing it on me," cries M. Clemenceau, the valiant Tiger, in speaking of the determination of many French people to make him president of the Republic to succeed Poincaré. Clemenceau, who has guided the destinies of the nation to victory, as Premier of the country, it appears has little desire to act the figurehead President that the French office affords.

The Premier of France is the man who controls, the President, much like the King of England, simply acquiescing in whatever arrangements are effected by the Premier and the party in power. In the event of Clemenceau becoming President, as seems to be most probable, it is believed that Millerand will succeed him as Premier, he having, it is said, rounded up sufficient votes of the new membership of the Chamber of Deputies to insure his election.

W. S. Murray, electrical engineer who had charge of the electrification of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, suggests a plan for a huge centralized system to generate electric power. In a 100-mile strip along the Atlantic coast between Boston and Washington 17,000,000 horsepower is at present the capacity of the power plants of industry and the railroads. This is scattered among thousands of power plants, each capable of generating a certain maximum, but each working at only a fraction of that maximum. Mr. Murray sees a saving of 30,000,000 tons of coal a year if large, highly economical plants on rivers, at tidewater, and at the mouths of mines, are erected.



(C) Kadel & Herbert

M. MILLERAND